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REMARKS

Status of the claims:

With the above amendments, claims 3 and 11 have been amended. Claims 2-13, 17-19, and 22-40 are pending and ready for further action on the merits. No new matter has been added by way of the above amendments. The amendment to claim 3 is merely to add an "e)". Claim 11 has been amended to correct misspellings and to correct the amino acids and amino acid derivatives. Reconsideration is respectfully requested in light of the following remarks.

Rejections under 35 USC §103

Claims 2-9, 11, 13, 17-19, 22-35, and 38-40 are rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Hersh '791 (US Patent No. 5,667,791).

Claims 2, 6, 7, 9-12, 17-19, 28-31, and 34-40 are rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Hillebrand '500 (US Patent No. 5,296,500).

Present Invention

The present invention, as recited in claim 2, relates to a preparation for topical application comprising the following components:

- (a) at least one salt selected from alkali metal salts, alkaline earth metal salts and other minerals,
- (b) at least one amino acid in pure form,
- (c) zinc oxide and/or an inorganic peroxide, and
- (d) at least one secondary plant substance selected from the group consisting of carotinoids, phytosterols, saponins, polyphenols, flavonoids, terpenes, phytoestrogens, sulfides, phytin acid, dietary fibers and combinations thereof.

As recited in claim 3, the instant invention further comprises e) at least one polyunsaturated fatty acid of vegetable sources in addition to the components that are in claim 2.

Applicant has found that the combination of zinc oxide and/or inorganic peroxides improves the microcirculation in the cell. This improvement can be both visually and biometrically shown. The improvement is further increased by the use of at least one salt and at least one secondary plant substance.

Disclosure of Hersh '791

Hersh '791 discloses a composition of glutathione and selenomethionine in a topical carrier and method of using the composition to reduce and repair x-ray radiation-induced skin damage.

Hersh '791 fails to disclose a composition containing as

least one amino acid in pure form.

Disclosure of Hillebrand '500

Hillebrand '500 discloses a method for regulating wrinkles and/or atrophy in mammalian skin comprising treating the skin with a safe and effective amount of the amino acid derivative N-acetyl-L-cysteine and/or a derivative thereof.

Hillebrand '500 fails to disclose at least one amino acid in pure form.

Removal of the Rejections over Hersh '791 and Hillebrand '500

Applicant asserts that the Examiner has failed to make out a *prima facie* case of obviousness with regard to the 35 USC §103(a) rejections over Hersh '791 or Hillebrand '500. Three criteria must be met to make out a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

- 1) There must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings.
- 2) There must be a reasonable expectation of success.
- 3) The prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.

See MPEP §2142 and *In re Vaeck*, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). In particular, the Examiner has failed to meet the third element to make a *prima facie* obviousness rejection. Neither Hersh '791 nor Hillebrand '500 teach or suggest an amino acid in pure form.

Removal of the Rejections over Hersh '791

The Examiner asserts that Hersh '791 discloses EGF, which reads on "at least one amino acid". Applicant disagrees. Applicant respectfully submits that a claim can read on a reference but a reference cannot read on a claim. Moreover, Applicant respectfully directs the Examiner's attention to page 7, lines 8 et seq. of the instant written description, which recites:

The preparation of the present invention can contain all known amino acids and amino acid derivatives. Preferred amino acids and amino acid derivatives are alanine, phenylalanine, cysteine, cystine, proline, tyrosine, serine, histidine, glycine, leucine, isoleucine, valine, tryptophan, arginine, lysine, asparagine and glutamine.

Applicant respectfully points out that from this sentence it is apparent that an "at least one amino acid in pure form" does not refer to a protein but rather refers to at least one amino acid. The Examiner is reminded that claims are to be interpreted in light of the specification. See, e.g., *Markman v. Westview Instruments, Inc.*, 52 F.3d 967, 980, 34 USPQ2d 1321, 1329-1330 (Fed. Cir. 1995). In reading the claims in light of the

specification, it should be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art that "at least one amino acid in pure form" refers to an individual amino acid and not to a protein.

Applicant also respectfully points out that in the above passage, Applicant differentiates between amino acids and amino acid derivatives. In the above-cited passage, Applicant refers to a series of compounds as amino acids or amino acid derivatives. Applicant respectfully points out that there are named naturally encoded amino acids and a naturally an encoded amino acid that has been post-translationally modified (*i.e.*, amino acid derivative (*i.e.*, cystine)). One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that because this series of compounds is referred to as amino acids and amino acid derivatives, amino acids refer to naturally encoded amino acids and amino acid derivatives refer to non-naturally encoded amino acids or naturally encoded amino acids that have been post-translationally modified. This is further clear when one notes the passage that follows the above-cited passage (see page 7, lines 9-16), wherein a series of N-acetylated amino acids are given. These are described as being amino acid derivatives.

Thus, the Examiner should note that proteins are not named as amino acids. Moreover, selenomethionine, which is not a naturally encoded amino acid would be an amino acid derivative.

Applicant further submits five attached references (Exhibits 1-5) from textbooks that define what is meant by an "amino acid". In particular, the Examiner should note that in Ullmanns Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry, 5th edition, 1985 (Exhibit 2), the differences between an amino acid, a dipeptide and a protein are clearly delineated (see page 61 and 83). Moreover, on page 83, right hand column, the Examiner should note that there is a clear distinction between amino acids, amino acid salts, and amino acid derivatives.

Thus, in light of the above comments and the written description, it should be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art that there is a difference between amino acids, amino acid derivatives, and proteins. "At least one amino acid in pure form" does not refer to amino acid derivatives, such as selenomethionine, or proteins, such as EGF. Thus, Hersh '791 cannot render obvious the instant invention because Hersh '791 fails to disclose the elements of the instant invention.

Hersh '791 describes a composition for protection of X-ray induced skin damage in a suitable carrier for topical application wherein L-selenomethionine and glutathione are present in the carrier in specific concentrations.

When tissues are exposed to ionizing radiation, most of the gamma energy supplied by the X-ray source is absorbed by water contained within the cell resulting in the formation of hydrogen

and hydroxyl radicals. Certain antioxidants, particularly glutathione and caetyl-L-carnitine, as well as elemental selenium, the co-factor in the enzyme glutathione peroxidase can be applied in a suitable carrier to protect and treat the overlaying skin surface during radiation therapy (see column 1, lines 9 to 18).

Glutathione and selenium have been shown to play primary roles in the protection of carcinogenesis, the latter particularly in skin tumors when selenium is applied locally as selenomethionine or alternatively, some other thiol bond can be used (see column 2, lines 10-14 in Hersh '791). The invention of Hersh '791 deals with using GSH (glutathione) in combination with a selenium compound used topically to act as a free radical scavenger reducing radiation-induced skin changes. Glutathione peroxidase in the body requires selenium as a co-factor to exert its biological antioxidant function (see column 3, lines 32-33). Thus, when Hersh '791 uses selenomethionine in its composition, this selenomethionine is only for an elemental selenium donor and not for any effect that can be felt by the rest of the molecule. Thus, no suggestion of using an amino acid in pure form is present in Hersh '791. Accordingly, Applicants submit that there is no teaching or suggestion in Hersh '791 of utilizing "at least one amino acid in pure form".

Moreover, Applicants respectfully point out that there is no suggestion or teaching of using zinc oxide and/or an inorganic

peroxide in combination with "at least one amino acid in pure form". Hersh '791 is completely silent with respect to the use of any amino acid in pure form *per se*, and the combination of an amino acid in pure form with zinc oxide. The passage cited by the Examiner at column 9, line 31 to column 10, line 6 merely mentions the use of zinc oxide and its effects. However, there is nothing in this passage pointing to any combination of zinc oxide and an amino acid *per se*. For the above reasons, Applicant submits that Hersh '791 cannot render obvious the instant invention. The rejection is inapposite. Withdrawal of the rejection is warranted and respectfully requested.

Removal of the Rejection over Hillebrand '500

As pointed out above, Hillebrand '500 fails to disclose or suggest "at least one amino acid in pure form".

Hillebrand '500 describes a method for regulating wrinkles and atrophy in mammalian skin comprising treating the skin in need of such regulation with a safe and effective amount of a composition comprising (a) a safe and effective amount of N-acetyl-L-cysteine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier (see claim 1).

"Active compounds" in Hillebrand '500 means a compound having the structure as indicated in column 3, line 5. N-acetyl-L-cysteine has the structure as indicated in column 3,

line 45. In a preferred embodiment the composition of Hillebrand '500 is rendered substantially odorless by additionally comprising a zinc salt. Without being bound by theory, zinc most likely removes odor by complexing with malodorous H_2S , which may be formed as trace amounts of the decomposing active component (see column 3, last paragraph of Hillebrand '500). Preferably the zinc salt is selected from the group consisting of zinc oxide, zinc chloride, zinc acetate, zinc stearate and zinc sulfate (see column 4, lines 53 to 55 in Hillebrand '500). Other conventional skin care product additives may also be included in the compositions of Hillebrand '500. For example, collagen, hyaluronic acid, elastin, hydrolysates, prime rose oil, jojoba oil, epidermal growth factor, soybean saponins, mucopolysaccharides and mixtures thereof may be used (see column 7, penultimate paragraph in Hillebrand '500).

As was pointed out above, Hillebrand '500 fails to render *prima facie* obvious the instant invention because Hillebrand '500 fails to disclose "at least one amino acid in pure form" as is claimed in the instant invention.

Applicant respectfully points out that page 7, lines 16-18 of the instant written description recites:

Examples for amino acid derivatives are N-acetylated forms, e.g., N-acetyl-L-glutamine, N-acetyl-L-tyrosine, and N-acetyl-DL-tryptophan.

From this passage, it should be apparent to those of ordinary skill that N-acetylated amino acids are amino acid derivatives and not amino acids.

The Examiner asserts that Hillebrand '500 discloses N-acetylated-L-cysteine and presumably uses this compound for the teaching of "at least one amino acid in pure form". However, as was shown above, Applicant has distinguished between amino acids and amino acid derivatives. N-acetylated-L-cysteine is an amino acid derivative, which does not fit within the scope of "at least one amino acid in pure form" in the instant invention. Please also note the five submitted references (Exhibits 1-5), which define amino acids, amino acid derivatives, amino acid salts and proteins. These definitions show that these molecules (i.e., amino acids and amino acid derivatives) are not the same. In other words, an amino acid derivative is not the same as an amino acid. For this reason alone, the rejection is inapposite. Withdrawal of the rejection is warranted and respectfully requested.

Moreover, Hillebrand '500 gives no guidance for a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine an amino acid *per se* with zinc oxide or an inorganic peroxide. At column 7, the penultimate paragraph of Hillebrand '500 discloses a list of additives which optionally can be present in the provided compositions. However, there is no teaching or suggestion in

this passage to particularly combine soybean saponines, which is only one member of the provided list, specifically with an amino acid *per se* and zinc oxide. As is also acknowledged by the Examiner, only Example IV describes a composition comprising zinc oxide. However, this composition does not comprise any amino acid or any secondary plant substance as is recited in the present claims. Accordingly, Applicant asserts that the Examiner is "picking and choosing" to arrive at the instant invention. This is impermissible hindsight reconstruction. For this reason also, the rejection is inapposite. Withdrawal of the rejection is warranted and respectfully requested.

With the above remarks and amendments, Applicant believes that the claims, as they now stand, define patentable subject matter such that passage of the instant invention to allowance is warranted. A Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

If any questions remain regarding the above matters, please contact Applicant's representative, T. Benjamin Schroeder (Reg. No. 50,990), in the Washington metropolitan area at the phone number listed below.


Pursuant to the provisions of 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.17 and 1.136(a), Applicant respectfully petitions for a three (3) month extension of time for filing a response in connection with the present application. The required fee of \$475.00 is being filed concurrently with the Notice of Appeal.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH & BIRCH, LLP

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Enclosures: Exhibits 1-5

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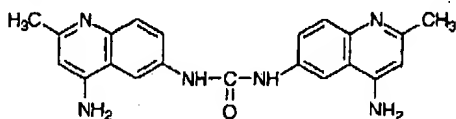
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1 2 3 4 5 6

Aminopyrin s. Aminophenazon.

Aminoquinurid.



Internat. Freiname für *N,N'*-Bis-(4-amino-2-methyl-6-chinoly)-harnstoff, $C_{21}H_{20}N_6O$, M_R 372,43, Zers. bei 255 °C. Es wurde als Mund-Antiseptikum 1934 von I. G. Farben patentiert u. ist in Kombination mit Tetracain Hydrochlorid von Hermal (Herviros®) im Handel. – *E* = *F* aminoquinuride – *I* aminochinuride – *S* aminoquinurida

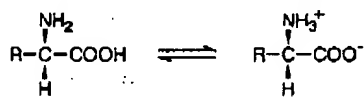
Lit.: Hager (5.) 7, 155–157. – [CAS 3811-56-1]

Aminosäure-Austausch. Austausch einzelner Aminosäuren in einem Protein. Der Austausch kann auf genet. Ebene durch eine *Punktmutation (z. B. gezielt durch *site-directed-Mutagenese) hervorgerufen werden. Durch Austausch eines Nucleotids in einem Codon kann bei der *Translation eine andere Aminosäure eingebaut werden. Je nach Lage u. Eigenschaften der ausgetauschten Aminosäure innerhalb des Proteins ergeben sich unterschiedlich starke Auswirkungen auf seine Funktion.

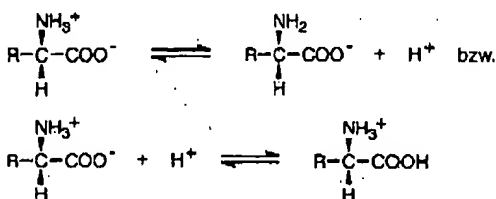
Auch fertige Proteine od. Peptide können durch A.-A. gezielt verändert werden. Ein Beisp. mit industriellem Nutzen ist die Abspaltung der C-terminalen Aminosäure Alanin aus Schweine-Insulin mittels Trypsin. Diese wird im Folgeschritt durch Threonin ersetzt, um Human-Insulin zu erhalten. – *E* aminoacid exchange – *F* échange d'acides aminés – *I* scambio degli amminoacidi – *S* intercambio de aminoácidos

Lit.: Oxender u. Fox (Hrsg.), Protein Engineering, New York: A. R. Liss 1987.

Aminosäuren (Aminocarbonsäuren). Bez. für *Carbonsäuren mit einer od. mehreren Amino-Gruppen im Molekül. Im engeren Sinn versteht man darunter die 20 am Aufbau der Eiweißstoffe (*Proteine) beteiligten (*proteinogenen*) u. in *Nucleinsäuren kodierten, aber in der Natur auch frei vorkommenden L-A. (L-2-Aminocarbonsäuren). In reinem Zustand sind sie farblose, krist. Stoffe, die in festem Zustand u. in neutraler wäss. Lsg. überwiegend als *innere Salze* (*Zwitterionen) vorliegen, d. h. das chem. Gleichgewicht

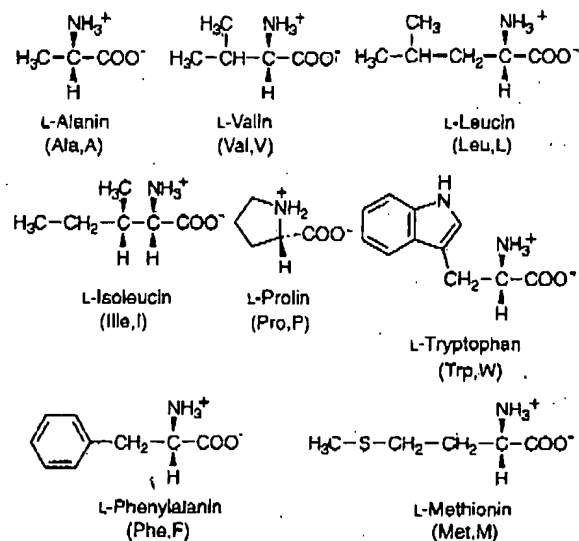


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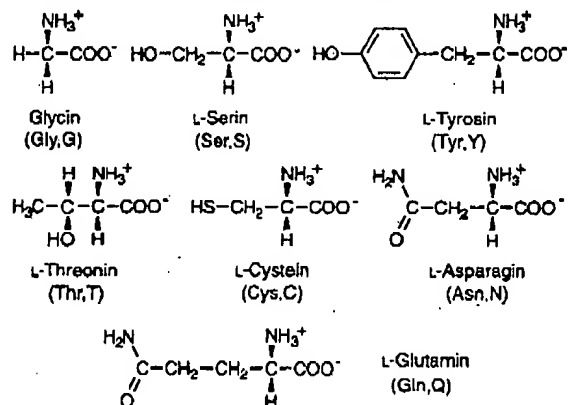


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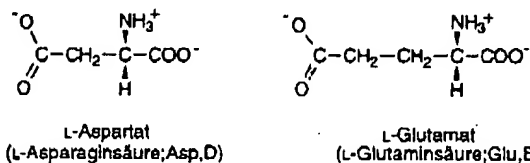
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A. mit polaren ungeladenen Seitengruppen:



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Basische A. (besitzen pos. geladene Seitengruppen):

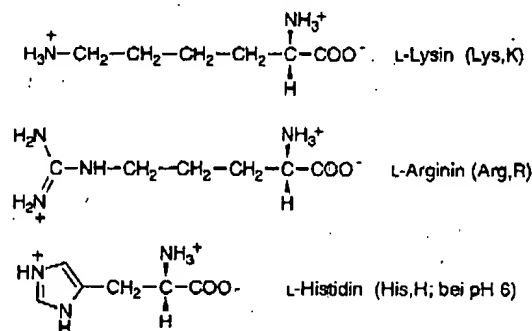


Abb.: Proteinogene Aminosäuren.

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Fifth, Completely Revised Edition

Volume A 2:

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Amino Acids

AXEL KLEEMANN, WOLFGANG LEUCHTENBERGER, BERND HOPPE, HERBERT TANNER, Degussa AG, Hanau-Wolfgang, Federal Republic of Germany

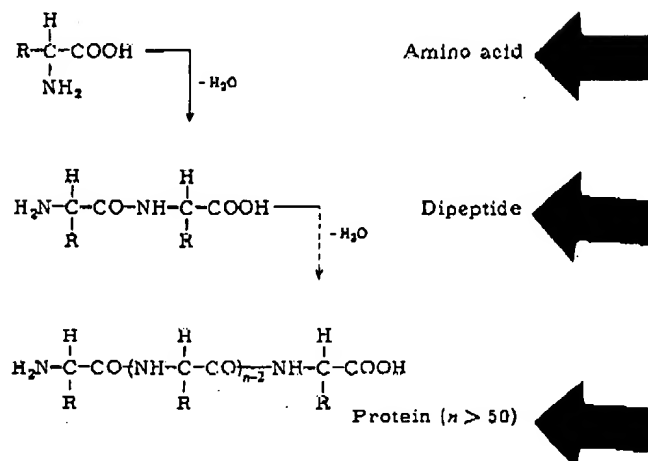
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Introduction and History

The proteins, although they occur in an almost infinite variety, are composed of a relatively small number of basic building blocks, all α -amino acids. In addition, the amino acids fulfill certain regulatory functions in the metabolism and are required for the biosynthesis of other functional structures. This review is limited, for the most part, to the protein-forming α -amino acids, because they are by far the most widely distributed in nature and are of considerable economic interest.

The ca. 20 different α -amino acids found in proteins are rather simple organic compounds, in which an amino group and a side chain (R) are attached alpha to the carboxyl function. The R

group may be aliphatic, aromatic, or heterocyclic and may possess further functionality. At present over 200 naturally occurring α -



amino acids are known [1]–[3], [11]. Table 1 (pp. 58–59) shows the structures of the α -amino acids found in proteins, where they occur exclusively as the L-enantiomers. D-Amino acids have been found only in the cell walls of some bacteria, in peptide antibiotics, and in the cell pools of some plants [6], [12], [13]. Table 2 lists some amino acids and derivatives that do not occur in proteins.

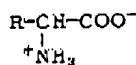
History. The history of amino acid chemistry began in 1806, when two French investigators, VAUQUELIN and ROBIQUET, isolated asparagine from asparagus juice. It was not until 1925 that SCHRYVER and BURTON isolated threonine from oat protein, the last discovered of the ca. 20 protein-forming amino acids. STRECKER synthesized alanine in 1850 from acetaldehyde and hydrogen cyanide. ESCHER established the hypothesis of essential amino acids. EMIL FISCHER discovered that the amino acids were building blocks of the proteins. ABDERHALDEN synthesized threonine from acrylic acid derivatives and methanol. ROSE et al. recognized threonine as the last of the eight essential amino acids. D,L-Methionine was produced industrially in Germany in 1948, and in 1956 L-glutamic acid was produced by fermentation in Japan.

Origin of Amino Acids. The first amino acids were probably produced on the earth more than 3×10^9 years ago via "prebiotic synthesis" in the primordial atmosphere. The concept of prebiotic synthesis is based on laboratory experiments in which glycine, alanine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, and other compounds were produced by the action of an electrical discharge on a simulated primordial atmosphere consisting of methane, hydrogen, water, and ammonia [14]. Since then, traces of amino acids have been detected in moon rocks, meteorites, and interstellar space.

1. Properties

1.1. Physical Properties and Structure

α -Amino acids are nonvolatile, white, crystalline compounds with no defined melting points. They are relatively stable on heating, generally decomposing at 250–300 °C. Both the low volatility and the thermal stability result from the low-energy dipolar structure (zwitterion, inner salt, betaine), which the amino acids assume in the solid state.



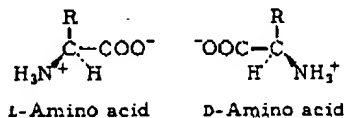
Evidence for this structure is provided by infrared and Raman spectra in which the bands typical of $-\text{NH}_2$ and $-\text{COOH}$ moieties are absent. Equilibrium in solution also lies almost exclusively on the side of the dipolar form; therefore, amino acids are insoluble in nonpolar solvents

and usually not very soluble in polar ones. The only amino acids that exhibit any appreciable solubility in alcohol are proline and hydroxyproline. Solubility in water depends on the pH: the minimum is at the isoelectric point.

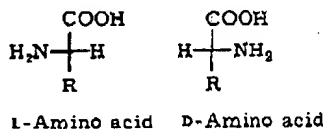
This solubility minimum at the isoelectric point is quite useful for purifying and recrystallizing amino acids. The analytical technique for separating amino acid mixtures by electrophoresis is based on the fact that a specific amino acid does not migrate in an electric field at its isoelectric point, pI, a physical constant for each amino acid.

The physical properties of the most important α -amino acids are listed in Table 3.

Stereochemistry. With the exception of glycine, the simplest amino acid ($\text{R} = \text{H}$), all natural α -amino acids are chiral compounds occurring in two enantiomeric (mirror-image) forms.



The prefixes L and D express the absolute configuration about the α -carbon atom by means of the formal stereochemical relationship to L- or D-glyceraldehyde, the reference substance introduced by EMIL FISCHER in 1891. In addition to the spacial representations shown above, the so-called Fischer projections are also universally recognized and used:



Polarimetric determination of the specific rotation $[\alpha]_D^t$ can be used to differentiate between the two enantiomers and to check their optical purity. The molecular rotation $[M]_D^t$ is less common:

$$[M]_D^t = \frac{M_r}{100} \cdot [\alpha]_D^t$$

M_r , molecular mass; t , temperature; D 589.3 nm (wavelength of the sodium D line)

Further methods for investigating the structure of amino acid enantiomers include the Cotton effect (change in molecular rotation as a function of the wavelength of plane-polarized light), optical rotational dispersion (reversal of the direction of the molecular rotation at the wavelength of the absorption maximum), and circular dichroism (differing absorption for left- and right-handed circularly polarized light). L-Amino acids exhibit a positive carbonyl Cotton effect, D-amino acids a negative one.

Isoleucine, threonine, and hydroxyproline contain two chiral carbon atoms each; therefore, they appear in four stereoisomeric forms. Cystine, which likewise contains two chiral carbons, has only three stereoisomers: L-, D-, and

nized clearly, and considerable growth can be predicted.

4.3.1. Nutritive Agents

Infusion Solutions. Parenteral nutrition with L-amino acid infusion solutions is a well-established component of clinical nutrition therapy. A standard infusion solution contains the eight classical essential amino acids, the semi-essential amino acids L-arginine and L-histidine, and several nonessential amino acids, generally glycine, L-alanine, L-proline, L-serine, and L-glutamic acid.

Also available are special infusion solutions tailored to the requirements of particular groups, such as newborn infants, seniors, or patients with an extreme negative nitrogen balance. Solutions rich in the branched-chained amino acids leucine, isoleucine, and valine and poor in methionine and aromatic amino acids are available for liver-disease patients. Solutions containing only essential amino acids are available for kidney patients. Enzymatic protein hydrolysates, which were used as infusion solutions until a few years ago, have disappeared almost completely from the market. They were not available in the optimal composition, and there were often compatibility problems. Only pure, crystalline L-amino acids are used in modern infusion solutions. The solutions (up to 10%), which also contain electrolytes in addition to amino acids, are sterile and pyrogen-free.

The simultaneous administration of carbohydrates is necessary for optimal utilization of the amino acids. Glucose is normally a separate infusion. Some commercially available amino acid infusion solutions contain an energy source in the form of sugar alcohols (sorbitol, xylitol), which do not enter into a Maillard reaction with the amino acids.

Normally, parenteral nutrition is only practiced over a limited time. In principle, however, total parenteral nutrition over many years is possible. In such a case, all essential nutrients (unsaturated fatty acids, vitamins, and trace elements) must be provided.

Elemental Diets. Enteral nutrition is also a means of providing the essential nutrients [222]. Elemental diets, which were developed originally for the astronauts [223], contain chemically defined nutritive components. In addition to free amino acids the mixtures generally contain carbohydrates, fats, minerals, and vitamins in a combination adapted to the requirements. In many cases, elemental diets are used as an alternative and supplement to parenteral nutrition. They have high nutritional value and are totally resorbable. They are largely independent of the digestive function of the pancreas and reduce the intestinal bacteria flora. Amino acid elemental diets generally are used in cases of anatomic, functional, or enzymatic defects [224].

Formula diets based on peptides currently are gaining ground as an alternative to elemental diets based on L-amino acids. According to recent studies [225], short-chained peptides are resorbed rapidly via a peptide transport system in the gut, therefore in a process that is inde-

pendent of amino acid transport. Recently, compositions of nitrogen-free amino acid analogues (keto acids and hydroxy acids) have come into use for the special case of kidney insufficiency (chronic renal failure).

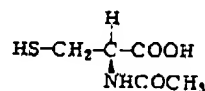
Elemental diets or formula diets are administered orally or via a nasogastric tube directly into the gastrointestinal tract.

4.3.2. Therapeutic Agents

Many therapeutic agents are derivatives of natural or nonnatural amino acids. Examples are benzerazide, captopril, and dextrothyroxine. They are described under keywords such as Spasmolytics, Blood Pressure Affecting Agents, or Thyrotherapeutic Agents. Only therapeutically useful amino acids and simple derivatives are treated here.

Amino Acids and Salts. The amino acids and their simple salts that are currently important therapeutic agents are compiled in Table 20. The proprietary names listed represent only a selection.

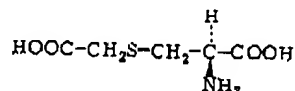
N-Acetylcysteine [616-91-1], $C_5H_9NO_3S$, M_r 163.2, mp 109–110 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} + 5^\circ$ ($c = 3$, H_2O), is a mucolytic and secretolytic agent.



It is prepared by reaction of cysteine hydrochloride monohydrate with acetic anhydride in the presence of sodium acetate [226], [227].

Trade names: Fluimucetin (Inpharzam, FRG), Flui-mucil (Inpharzam, FRG; Zambon, Italy), Mucolyticum "Lappe" (Lappe, FRG), Mucomyst (Allard, France; Mead Johnson, USA), Airbron, Parvolex (Duncan Flockhart, UK).

Carbocysteine (carbocysteine) [638-23-3], S-carboxymethyl-L-cysteine, $C_5H_9NO_4S$, M_r 179.2, mp 204–207 °C (decomp.), $[\alpha]_D^{20} - 34.0$ to -36.0° ($c = 10$, H_2O), is used to treat disorders of the respiratory tract associated with excessive mucus.



Synthesis involves S-alkylation of L-cysteine with chloroacetic acid in the presence of sodium hydroxide [228], [229].

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wicklungen von Wirkstoffen, neue Indikationsstellungen, bereits bekannter Wirkstoffe aber auch
die Rücknahme aller und neuer Arzneimittel aus dem Handel. Der Benutzer dieses Wörterbuchs wird
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unerwünschter Wirkungen usw. dem aktuellen Wissensstand entsprechen. Im allgemeinen sind die
verlässlichsten Quellen die behördlich geprüften Beipackzettel der Arzneipackungen (Fach- bzw.
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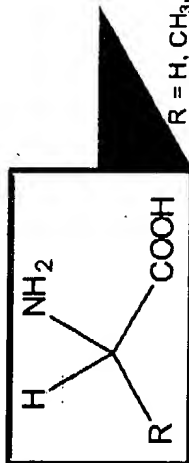
E3

EXHIBIT

3

Aminosäuren, Peptide, Proteine

Die Aminosäure ist der Grundbaustein jedes Eiweißkörpers oder Proteins (*proteinogene Aminosäuren*). Korrekt bezeichnet handelt es sich um α -Aminocarbonsäuren, die eine α -Aminogruppe ($-\text{NH}_2$) und eine Carboxylgruppe ($-\text{COOH}$) enthalten.



$\text{R} = \text{H}, \text{CH}_3, \text{PhCH}_2, \text{etc.}$

Die proteinogenen Aminosäuren haben eine gemeinsame Grundbauweise, unterschiedliche Aminosäuren unterscheiden sich nur durch ihre Seitenketten R.

20 proteinogene Aminosäuren

3-Buchstaben-, 1-Buchstabensymbole

3-Buchstaben-	1-Buchstaben-	Strukturformel
Glycin	Gly	$\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$
Alanin	Ala	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$
Valin	Val	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$
Leucin	Leu	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$
Isoleucin	Ile	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$
Serin	Ser	$\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$
Threonin	Thr	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$
Cystein	Cys	$\text{HSCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$
Methionin	Met	$\text{CH}_3\text{SCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$
Prolin	Pro	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2$ (cyclisiert)
Phenylalanin	Phe	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$
Tyrosin	Tyr	$p\text{-HO-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$
Tryptophan	Trp	$\text{HOOC-(H}_2\text{N)HC-H}_2\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{NH}$
Asparagin	Asn	$\text{NH}_2\text{CO-CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$
Glutamin	Gln	$\text{NH}_2\text{CO-CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$
Asparaginsäure	Asp	$\text{HOOC-CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$
Glutaminsäure	Glu	$\text{HOOC-CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$
Arginin	Arg	$\text{HN=C(NH}_2\text{)-NH-CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$
Lysin	Lys	$\text{NH}_2\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_4\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$
Histidin	His	$\text{HOOC-(H}_2\text{N)HC-H}_2\text{-C}_3\text{H}_3\text{NH}$

3

EXHIBIT

4

12. Aminosäuren 01 2

Aminosäuren, Peptide, Proteine



α -Aminocarbonsäuren

Natürliche Aminosäuren
sind chiral und
besitzen S-Konfiguration

20 proteinogene Aminosäuren,
natürlich vorkommende
Aminosäuren, die zum Aufbau
von Peptiden und Proteinen
dienen

Beispiele für proteinogene Aminosäuren

R	Trivialname	Abkürzung
H	Glycin	Gly
$-\text{CH}_3$	Alanin	Ala
$-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$	Valin	Val
$-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	Serin	Ser
$-\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH}$	Tyrosin	Tyr
$-\text{CH}_2\text{CO-NH}_2$	Asparagin	Asn
$-(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{NH}_2$	Lysin	Lys
$-\text{CH}_2\text{SH}$	Cystein	Cys
$-\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$	Asparaginsäure	Asp
$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$	Glutaminsäure	Glu

4

Die Aminosäuren werden eingeteilt in:

neutrale Aminosäuren: Glycin, Alanin, Valin, Leucin,
Isoleucin

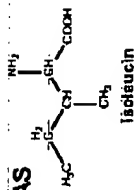
saure Aminosäuren: Asparaginsäure (Aspartat), Asparagin,
Glutaminsäure (Glutamat), Glutamin

basische Aminosäuren: Lysin, Arginin

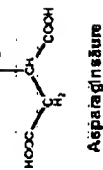
funktionelle und heterocyclische Aminosäuren: Serin,
Threonin, Cystein, Cystin, Methionin, Phenylalanin,
Tyrosin, Prolin, Tryptophan, Histidin

Neutrale, saure, basische und funktionelle Aminosäuren

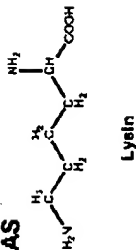
neutrale AS



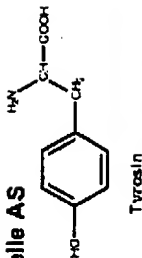
saure AS



basische AS



funktionelle AS



Glycin ist die einfachste Aminosäure. Alanin besitzt eine Methyl-Gruppe (CH_3) als Seitenkette. Valin, Leucin und Isoleucin zählen zu den neutralen Aminosäuren, deren Seitenketten bedingen ihren apolaren Charakter. Sie zählen zu den für den Menschen essentiellen Aminosäuren.

Prolin ist im Gegensatz zu den anderen Aminosäuren eine sekundäre Aminosäure oder Iminosäure. Die eigentliche Seitenkette ist ein aus Sechsstoffen bestehendes Ring, der die Aminosäuregruppe und die Carboxylgruppe enthält. Der Einfluss auf die dreidimensionale Struktur von Proteinen.

Phenylalanin gehört zu der Gruppe der aromatischen Aminosäuren. Sie zählt zu den für den Menschen essentiellen Aminosäuren. Tyrosin ist eine aromatische Aminosäure. Sie zählt zu den für den Menschen essentiellen Aminosäuren. Tyrosin ist eine aromatische Aminosäure und unterscheidet sich von Phenylalanin durch eine phenolische Hydroxylgruppe. Sie ist deutlich polarer als Phenylalanin und auch Tyrosin.

Asparagin und Glutamin sind Säureamide der sauren Aminosäuren Asparaginsäure und Glutaminsäure. Asparagin und Glutamin liegen beim physiologischen pH-Wert ungeladen vor und zählen zu den hydrophilen Aminosäuren. Die Seitenketten der Asparaginsäure und Glutaminsäure sind beim physiologischen pH-Wert negativ geladen, daher auch die übliche Bezeichnung Asparat und Glutamat.

Arginin und Lysin enthalten jeweils eine stark basische Seitenkette und sind bei neutralem pH-Wert positiv geladen. Lysin zählt zu den für den Menschen essentiellen Aminosäuren. Die polare Seitenkette des Histidins liegt je nach Umgebung im Protein ungeladen oder positiv geladen vor. Histidin findet sich häufig im aktiven Zentrum von Enzymen. Der Indolring der Serotonine kann zwischen den konformationen hin- und herschwenken, ein wichtiger Umwand bei der Katalyse von Lösung und Knüpfung von Bindungen.

12. Aminosäuren 02 6

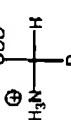
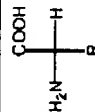
Essentielle Aminosäuren

Für den Menschen gelten acht der zwanzig proteinogenen Aminosäuren als *essentiell*, da sie vom Körper nicht aufgebaut werden können und daher mit der Nahrung aufgenommen werden müssen.

Die essentiellen Aminosäuren sind Valin, Leucin, Isoleucin, Phenylalanin, Tryptophan, Methionin, Threonin und Lysin.

Zwitterionische Struktur

$$\text{pK}_a = 2 - 5$$

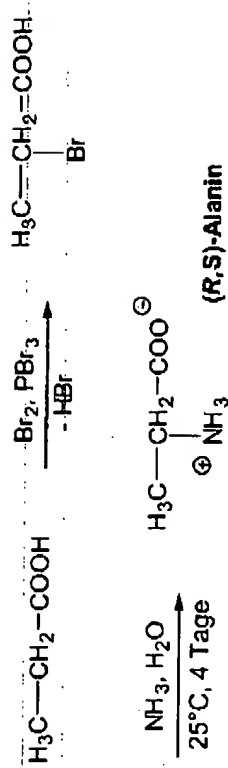


$$\text{pK}_a = 10 - 11$$

Zahl der positiv geladenen Aminosäuremoleküle =
Zahl der negativ geladenen

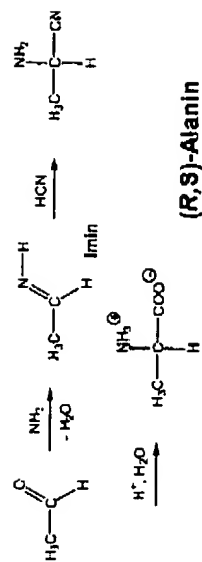
Isoelektrischer Punkt:

Synthese von Aminosäuren



Synthese von Aminosäuren

Strecker-Synthese von Alanin

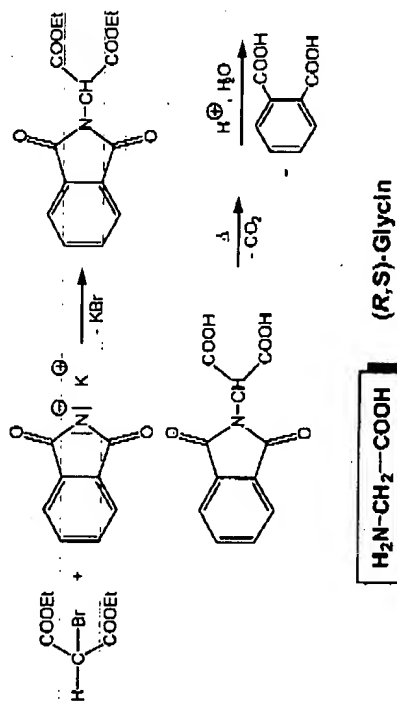


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12. Aminosäuren 03

Synthese von Aminosäuren

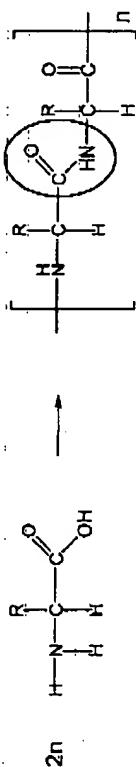
Gabriel-Synthese von Glycin



12

Peptide, Proteine, Eiweißstoffe

Peptide sind Dimere, Trimere, Tetramere bis Oligomere von Aminosäuren, die durch die sog. Peptidbindung miteinander verknüpft sind.
Bei den Proteinen, auch Eiweiße genannt, handelt es sich um entsprechende hochpolymere Verbindungen, die aus proteinogenen Aminosäuren aufgebaut sind. Sie erfüllen eine Vielzahl von lebensnotwendigen Funktionen in jedem Lebewesen.



Aktivierung und Schutzgruppentechnik erforderlich:

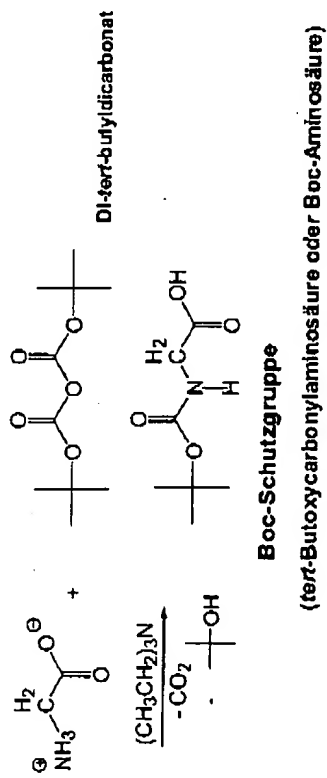
⇒ Aufbau einer Aminosäuresequenz
⇒ Primärstruktur

Synthese des Dipeptids Gly-Ala

Jewells zwei funktionelle Gruppen, daher

⇒ auch Kombinationen Ala-Ala, Gly-Gly, Ala-Gly möglich

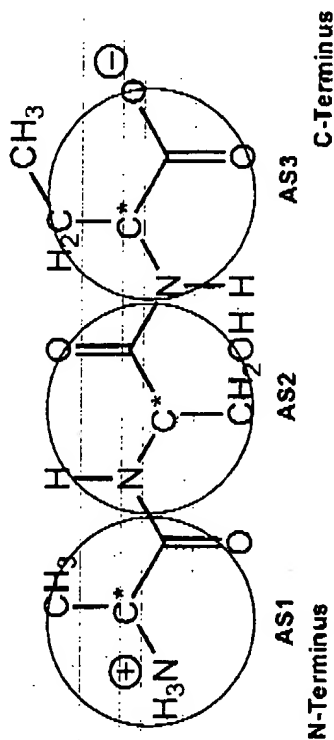
⇒ Schutzgruppentechnik



12. Aminosäuren 04 14

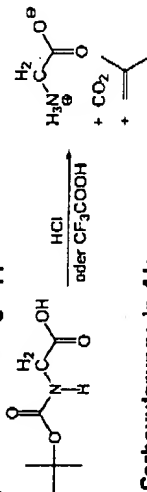
Bildung von Peptiden

Primärstruktur am Beispiel eines Tripeptids

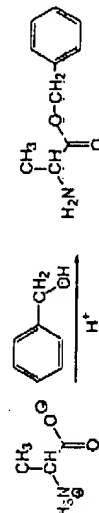


16

● Abspaltung der Boc-Schutzgruppe



● Schutz der Carboxylgruppe in Ala



● Abspaltung der Benzylgruppe





KLINISCHES WÖRTERBUCH

mit klinischen Syndromen
und einem Anhang Nomina Anatomica

von
Professor Dr. med. Dr. phil.
Willibald Pschyrembel

Gegründet von Otto Dornblüth

253., um einen Anhang Nomina Anatomica erweiterte Auflage
Mit 2293 Abbildungen im Text



1977

Amido-: s. Amino-.

Amikrobiosis intestinalis (de Rudder): Vollst. Fehlen v. Darmbakterien (Darmflora) insbes. nach Behandlg. mit Antibiotika.

Amikronen: Im Ultramikroskop nicht mehr erkennbare Teilchen (Durchmesser unter 1 μ).

Amimie: Fehlen d. Mienenspiels (motor. A., atakt. A.) bzw. Nichtverstehen d. Mimik anderer (sensor. A.).

Amindiabetes: s. Aminosäurediabetes.

Amine: Abkömmlinge d. Ammoniaks, indem ein od. mehrere H-Atome durch Alkyl- od. Arylreste ersetzt sind. **Primäre** mit d. Gruppe $-\text{NH}_2$ (Methylamin CH_3-NH_2) entstehen durch Ersatz eines, sekund. mit d. Gruppe $-\text{NH}$ (Dimethylamin $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NH}$) durch Ersatz v. zwei, tert. mit $\equiv \text{N}$ (Trimethylamin) durch Ersatz aller drei H-Atome. **Quartäre Ammoniumbasen*** mit d. Gruppe $\equiv \text{N}^+$ lassen sich v. Ammoniumhydroxyd NH_4OH ableiten. A., biogene (Guggenheim): Klasse von Stoffen, die durch Dekarboxylierung* von Aminosäuren entstehen. Viele b. A. haben pharmakologische Wirkungen (z. B. Histidin* \rightarrow Histamin*), sind Teile von Coenzymen (z. B. Cystein* \rightarrow Cysteamin*) oder Vorstufen von Hormonen (5-Hydroxy-tryptophan \rightarrow Serotonin*). Vgl. Monoaminoxidase, MAO-Hemmstoffe.

Aminoazidurie (acidum Säure, ούρον Harn): Angeb. od. erworbene Ausscheidung von Aminosäuren* im Urin. Der Aminosäurespiegel im Serum schwankt ziemlich konstant um 4,2 mg%. Normalerweise werden nur 1–2% der aufgenommenen Aminosäuren im Urin ausgeschieden. Vgl. Hyperaminoazidurie.

p-Aminobenzoessäure (PAB):

$\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{COOH}$ Unentbehrlicher, noch in der Verdünnung von 10^{-11} wirks. Wuchsstoff für Organismen, die Folsäure (s. Vitamin-B-Komplex) synthetisieren können (Bakterien). Das Enzymsystem, das PAB in die Folsäure einbaut, kann durch die Derivate d. Sulfanilamid $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$ (= Sulfonamide*) gehemmt werden (s. Antimetaboliten, Antivitamin). Ursache der selektiven Toxizität (Bakteriostase* ohne Wirtsschädigung) d. Sulfonamide: Bei den Bakterien Unterbrechung der Folsäuresynthese; bei Tier u. Mensch ist Folsäure ein Vitamin, da Synthese nicht möglich. — Die PAB ist ferner d. Grundkörper e. Reihe v. Lokalanästhetika.

Aminocaprinsäure: s. Epsilon-A.

Aminogalaktose: syn. Galaktosamin*.

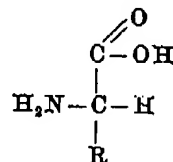
Aminogruppe: $-\text{NH}_2$.

Aminosäurediabetes (διαβήτης gehe hindurch) (Debré, de Toni, Fanconi 1936): syn. chronische Aminoazidurie; rezessiv erbliche Stoffwechselanomalie* mit vermehrter Aminosäureausscheidung (Hyperaminoazidurie*) auf Grund eines Enzymmangels (Phosphatase, Phosphorylase) in den Nierentubuli (proximale Abschnitte?).

Kann mit einem Phosphatdiabetes kombiniert auftreten als nephrotisch-glykosurischer Minderwuchs* mit hypophosphatämischer Rachitis (s. u. Phosphatstörung).

Aminosäuren: Einfachste Bausteine der Eiweißkörper*; Carbonsäuren, bei denen ein H durch eine Aminogruppe $-\text{NH}_2$ ersetzt ist.

Die im Eiweißstoffwechsel wichtigen A. sind fast alle α -A. u. L-A. Allgem. Formel:



Zwei A. bilden durch Peptidbindung ein **Di-peptid**, drei ein **Tripeptid**, bis zu 10 ein **Oligopeptid**, mehr als 10 ein **Polypeptid**, über 100 ein **Protein**. — Im Körper sind 25 Aminosäuren bekannt, davon sind 10 essentiell (Valin, Leucin, Isoleucin, Methionin, Threonin, Phenylalanin, Tryptophan, Histidin, Arginin, Lysin). 1. **Aliphatische A.:** Threonin, Isoleucin, Methionin, Valin, Leucin (Mono-A.); Lysin, Arginin (Di-A.). 2. **Aromatische A.:** Phenylalanin (isozyklisch); Histidin, Tryptophan (heterozyklisch); ferner: **glukoplastische A.:** Können in d. Leber zu Glucose umgebaut werden, z. B. Glykokoll, Alanin, Arginin, Glutaminsäure usw.; vgl. Gluconeogenese; **ketoplastische A.:** Können in d. Leber Azetonkörper bilden, z. B. Leucin, Tyrosin, Isoleucin u. Phenylalanin.

Aminosäuresequenz (sequi folgen): Primärstruktur der Proteine* (Aufklärung der ersten größeren Sequenz: Insulin, Sanger 1954).

p-Amino-Salicylsäure (PAS): s. Para-Amino-Salicylsäure.

Aminosäureoxydasen: Enzyme, die die oxydative Desaminierung von Aminosäuren katalysieren; Flavoproteide*. Vgl. Eiweißstoffwechsel. Aus d. Aminosäure entsteht unter Abgabe von 2 H-Atomen eine Iminosäure, die dann zur Ketosäure u. Ammoniak hydrolysiert wird.

Aminosidin: syn. Paromomycin*.

Aminozucker: Die Hydroxylgruppe e. Monosaccharids* wird durch eine Aminogruppe ersetzt, z. B. Glucosamin*, Galaktosamin*. Bausteine hochmolekularer Naturstoffe, z. B. von Chitin, Hyaluronsäure.

Aminurie: Ausscheidg. v. Aminen i. Harn b. meist gleichzeitig. Aminoazidurie* u. Diaminurie*. Bei Erkrankg. d. intermediären Stoffwechsels (z. B. b. m.).